## AGRICULTURAL

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Packing Butter for the Store. In nine cases out of ten it has been observed that a neatly done-up roll of butter will seil better and more readily than an inferior article presented in an untidy condition. Says W. H. Lynch in his "Scientific Dairy Practice:" "A farmer living a few miles out of the town in which these lines are penned determined to deliver his butter to the local trader on a certain day each week, and in an improved shape. He con-structed a plain box with shallow wooden trays, just large enough to fit it and fill it, one above the other, and yet with all these tricks in my possession, I leaving room enough between the layers to obviate pressure. The trays were plain boxes not divided into compartments, and each was large enough to contain a certain number of equally sized rolls lying side by side. A loose cover was made to fit over the box when full. The result of this little calculation and expenditure of a few hours labor was that the farmer got two cents per pound more for butter than any of his neighbors, and not only so, but the demand for his butter became so great that he could not supply it. In no respect was the quality better than that of others, but the tidy package did the business for him.

## Feeding Cows.

A hearty cow, fresh in milk, observes the New England Farmer, and eating dry food, will frequently drink five or more ordinary pailfuls of water in a day. If this be taken into the system near the free ing point it must be warmed by the heat of the body, which heat costs the farmer money, just as the heat from the wood or coal we burn in our stoves costs heat saved by tight walls and roofs is wood, coal and kerosene oil is a cheaper fuel for warming water for animals than hay and grain. One feeder estimates that during the present winter five cents' worth of fuel used for warming the drinking water for his cows has returned him \$1.50 worth of butter. Is it best to feed cows all the corn meal and wheat bran they will bear? was one of the many questions found in the question box at the Connecticut State board meeting. Mr. Secretary Cold replied, yes, up to the point where the cow might be injured or the food wasted. He once tried to dry off a cow by increasing her allowance of corn meal, but found that particular cow was a milk machine, rather than a beef produ er, and the more meal she ate the more milk she gave. Animals can never be fed by set rules, except such rules as the intelligent, watchful attendant makes for each animal from day to day.

Hints to Beginners in Soiling.

A system of partial soiling, by which one-half of the usual amount of pasture is dispensed with, can be practiced without greatly interfering with the ordinary crops of the farm, and with little cost in labor, says a writer in the Country Gentleman. A limited pasture, supplemented with a few acres of clover and peas and oats, and then plenty of after-feed and corn-fodder, will secure a very uniform flow of milk through the season, and an amount far beyond what could have been realized from the dry feed of the large pasture. It is not good economy to confine dairy cows to pasture alone, as additional acres afford no adequate return in milk, and ripened grass in pastures is unsightly and tends to promote the growth of weeds and thistles.

Where a perfect system of soiling is adopted it may be best to sow winter rye and orchard grass for early use, and pasture is provided, these will not be found necessary. After having tried them all, I have discontinued their use and rely on the regular crops of clover, peas and oats, and corn for the extra feed required. It usually takes one man about an hour to cut and draw the feed for 25 cows, once a day, which is all that is required in connection with halfpasture. This is not costly, and does not greatly interfere with regular farm work, and proves a great help in making every acre of the farm useful.

Farm Fences

Barb wire for farm-fencing has become a necessity, and has generally been accepted throughout the West. Its cheapness as compared with boards or other materials, has enabled the farmer to fence in his land and generally to cross-fence the fields as well. A barb wire fence requires less than one-half the number of posts required for a board fence, less than half the labor to build, while a wagon-load of wire will fence a large farm. Fire does not easily destroy it, and if the posts are peeled an ordinary prairie-fire will not harm them.

well-built barb wire fence is estimated to last thirty years. Post should be well set, properly braced at all openings, and the wire well stretched. A wire made from two strands, twisted evenly, is best, as it yields more readily to climatic induences without breaking or tearing loose from the staples. Barb wire used to sell at from 10 to 121 cents per pound, but competition and improved machinery have reduced the price so that now it is nearly as low as the plain wire. Instead of using three wires for a fence, the best farmers put on five. Such a fence animals will respect and it is a complete barrier to any kind of animal.

Sharp competition has stimulated the sale of cheaply made barb wire, cheap paints or poor galvanizing. This will always be the case where the margin of profit is very narrow. It pays to use known brands, made by responsible makers, as a difference of half a cent per pound will not make up for rotten or poorly made wire.

the barbs or thorns, to make them less severe, or adopting a yielding style of barb which does not tear out the flesh when run against. We think this a great improvement, for a fence of any kind is but an educator, and there certainly is no economy in lacerating and tearing your stock. Select barb wire as you would an ax, with care, and get the best without regard to its cost .- Iowa Home-

## The Harness and Saddle.

American Ayriculturi t:

Keep the harness well oiled and supit gives the horse great pain, especially of a monarch.

when standing, as all may observe from seeing him constantly tossing his head up and down, and one side to the other, seeking relief from the cruel torment. In addition to this, it soon makes a hard mouth, and when moving along and espe-cially while ascending a hill, the horse cannot stretch out his head and neck as is necessary for him in order to use his full strength to more easily move the load to which he is attached. The use of the blinders is a pernicious custom. If a horse is broken to harness as he should be without them, there never will be any necessity of wearing them. They are injurious to the eyes and the vision, and it is as absurd to use them in harness as it would be under the saddle. The horse is much more liable to shy, jump, rear, and even run, with blinders, than without them. Having had horses changed the bridle for one without blinders, and they soon ceased their capers; for they could then fully see all objects on both sides in gradually approaching them, as well as in front, and thus were not troubled or scared. The best harness-broken horses I found in my travels abroad were in Russia, and they wore no blinders. I never saw even those of the highest spirit either shy, jump, rear, or attempt to run. In driving out, teach the horse to stop instantly at the word "whoa," especially in des. ending a hill.

Disposing of Bones.

All farmers have at length become acquainted with the great value of bones for fertilizing purposes. They know that they contain a large amount of phosphorus, which is needed for all the higher orders of the plants used as food for man. They also know that they contain lime and substances that produce ammonia. They think it is necessary to break bones very fine, or to dissolve them in an acid before they can be much value as fertilizers. It is certainly admoney. It was long ago discovered that visable to treat them in one of these ways if immediate results are expected cheaper than the heat produced from hay and grain. It is now being learned that wood, coal and kerosene oil is a cheaper bones to it unless they were first reduced by grinding or treated with acid. He looking for immediate results, and knows that they can not be obtained from bones that are entire, especially if they have become dried. Such bones will remain in the soil a long time and show scarcely any more changes than Bones possess the greatest value at

the time they are taken from an animal or fowl. They then contain a large amount of fat, the hollow ones inclose marrow, and there is considerable attached to them. These bones, if large, are very hard to break. Without suitable machinery it is almost impossible to pulverize them. If placed in a fire the animal substances will be consumed and the mineral portions will become quite brittle. All the substances, however, that are capable of forming ammonia will be consumed and lost in the atmosphere. It is very desirable to save the animal as well as the mineral substances that are contained in bones. This may be done by crushing them in machine prepared for the purpose or to treating them with sulphuric acid. Farmers, however, are not generally in a condition to do either of these things. It will accordingly be their pest way to put the bones under conditions favorable to their decomposition and at the same time unfavorable to the loss of any part of them that is volatile. Solid, as bones appear, nearly half their weight is matter that is quite perishable.

One of the best ways of disposing of fresh bones is to throw them into the pig-pen. The pigs will devour the flesh that is on them and will break many of them for the purpose of getting the marrow they con your all the bones of a fowl and most of the smaller ones of a sheep or calf, the millet for variety later in the season; the smaller ones of a sheep or calf, the but when half the usual amount of last being quie soft. The und gested portions of them that are eaten will become part of their dung and will be in the best condition to use as a fer-tilizer. The larger bones will be at length mixed with the manure in the pen, which during the process of fermentation will soften and of partially decompose them. Bones can be softened and partially decomposed by mixing them with fresh horse dung. The softening and decomposition may be promoted by putting them in a pot with quick lime and causing it to slake by the application of water. The same thing may be effected by placing them in a tight barrel and covering them with moist wood ashes or lye. In either case there is an advantage in fir t breaking the larger bones.

If large bones, like those of the heads of cattle, sheep, and horses, are buried under grapevines or fruit trees their roots will penetrate them and in time appropriate all the fertilizing matter they contain. Bones kept under the sod decay in time, and their influence will will extend for a considerable distance fat. and for many years. If bones have remained on the surface of the ground so long that all, or nearly all, the animal substances have been taken from them, it may be best to subject them to the action of fire, and then pulverize them with a hammer or the back of an ax. Bones broken in pieces of the size of grains of corn or wheat will be readily eaten by all kinds of fowls. If pulverized as fine as coarse corn meal they will be eaten by cattle and sheep, and will be of great benefit to them. Every farmer should save all the bones he can and utilize them in some of the ways above described .- Chicago Times.

## A Potentate Who is a Paragon.

The King of Annam, in the Emvire of China, is attended daily by a number of women chosen from all the ranks. Thirty of them mount guard at the doors of His Majesty's private appartments. I ive are attached constantly to his person; it is these who have charge of his toilet; they dress him, perfume him, pare his long nails and arrange his tur-The best wire-makers are shortening the barbs or thorns, to make them less evere, or adopting a yielding style of cooks. The dishes are borne to the door cooks. ban. They also attend on him at table. of the dining rooms by the cooks, who hand them over to the women on duty, for no males are permitted to enter the royal apartments. His Majesty drinks as a rule a peculiar kind of scented spirit, specially distilled for him, but occasionally, on the advice of the doctors, he takes a little Bordeaux wine. The quantity of rice eaten by Ilis Majesty is always the same; it is measured and weighed; but should his appetite A. B. Alden gives this advice in the fall off and he be unable to consume the prescribed amount, then the doctors are called in to provide remedies, of which ple, and when either that or the saddle they have to partake themselves before put on the horse, see that it fits nice- the King will touch them. His Majesty, ly, and does not chafe any part of the it appears, is a hard worker, notwithbody or limbs. In winter be careful to warm the bridle bit before using it, o'clock and goes to bed at 8 o'clock. otherwise it might be frosty enough to All the affairs of the country pass through freeze to the inside of the mouth, and his hands. At regular periods he makes stick long enough to blister it and the a tour to his dominions to see how his tongue badly. Never permit a check subjects are getting on and to redress rein on the harness bridle to be hooked their grievances, should they have any. up tight, as drivers will persist in doing; In short, he appears to be the paragon

## HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Goldfish as Household Pets. I must commend goldfish, says a writer in the Pittsburgh Dispatch, to those who want something to enliven a room. They are clean in every way, need never be fed, and can be left, if a network cover (over the globe) is used, with safety for days together. They never sing, they don't chew up your curtains, fly at your visitors, bring foreign and offensive inhabitants into your abode, and they seldom die-at least none of mine have departed this life yet, and I have had them now nearly two weeks. All you have to do is to give them fresh water once a week. Geraniums in pots need more attention-I have to water mine

Care of the Hands. All sorts of housekeeping gloves now come for the hands—chamois gloves for dusting, etc., rubber globes for wet work, and even cooking gloves-so there is no need that women should spoil their pretty fingers. To keep the hands soft and white or get them so, wash them regularly in lukewarm water, dry them with oatmeal and then a rough towel and occasionally add a little diamond paste, which can be procured at any drug store. It is not well to plunge the hands into either very cold or very hot water. For stains caused by ink, paint or similar substances one of the best treatments is to put a few drops of oil of vitriol in water and wash the hands without soap. For any lighter stains vaseline is excellent. - Chicago Times.

Encrusted Pots and Kettles. A culinary annoyance that is more a neglect than anything else, is rllowing the outside of iron pans and kettles to become coated with thick scales of burnt grease and dishwater, or the boiled over food which, at the time, could have been readily removed. It is easy to keep the outside of all such utensils as clean and smooth as the inside, if proper care is observed. If they become smokey, have a cloth specially for them, and wash, wipe and dry them each time they are used, and all scaly outsides as well as insides will be avoided. This also applies to the dripping pans and cake griddles. If, however, through neglect they have become incrusted, place them on the hot coals for a little time and burn them

well, after which it can all be scraped A little scouring of sand or wood ashes facilitates the cleaning .- Prairie

Tomato Catsup-Tomato Sauce. The basis of tomato catsup, or ketchip, is the pulp of ripe tomatoes. Many defer making catsup until late in the season, when the cool nights cause the fruit to ripen slowly, and it may be it is gathered hurridly for fear of a trost. The late fruit does not yield so rich a pulp as that gathered in its prime. The fruit should have all green portions cut out and be stewed gently until thoroughly cooked. The pulp is then to be separated from the skins by rubbing through a wire sieve, so fine as to retain the seeds. The liquor thus obtained is to be evaporated to a thick pulp over a slow fire, and should be stirred to prevent scorching. The degree of evaporation will depend upon how thick it is desired to have the catsup. We prefer to make it so that it will just pour freely from the bottle. We observe no regular rule in flavoring. Use sufficient salt. Season with cloves, alspice and mace, bruised and tied in a cloth and boiled in the pulp; add a small quantity of powdered cayenne. Some add the spices ground fine directly to the pulp. A clove of garlic, bruised and tied in a cloth, to be boiled with the spices, imparts a delicious flavor. Some evaporate the pulp to a greater thickness than is needed and then thin with vinegar. An excellent and useful tomato sauce may be made by preparing the pulp, but adding no spices, and putting it in small bottles while hot, corking securely and sealing. If desired the sauce may be salted before bottling, but this is not essential. To add to soups, stews, sauces and made dishes a sauce thus prepared is an excellent substitute for the fresh fruit. It should be put in small bottles, containing as much as will be wanted at once, as it will not keep long after opening .-

### American Agriculturalist. Receipes.

Blueberries with Cream-Wash the berries with a liberal quantity of cold water, throw away all imperfect fruit, add a heaping tablespoonful of granulated sugar to each half pint of berries and a pint of cold milk or cream. Eat with light soda wafers.

Salsify-Scrape and throw at once into cold water, with a little vinegar in it to keep them from turning black. Cook in boiling salted water for one hour, or until tender. Drain, mash and season and fry like parsnip fritters, or cut into inch lengths and mix with white sauce, or dip the pieces in fritter batter and fry in hot

Orange Cake. - One-half cup of butter. one cup of sugar, two eggs, one-half cup of milk, two cups of flour, two teaspoonful of baking powder and the grated rind of one orange. Bake in two layers. Stir powdered sugar into the orange juice until quite thick and spread it between the cakes when cool. Ice the top with a white icing flavored with orange flower-water or cover it with orange quarters thickly covered with powdered sugar.

IRISH MOSS BLANC MANGE. - One-half cup of Irish moss, one quart of milk, one salt spoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of Soak the moss fifteen minutes in cold water, pick over and wash and put it into a double boiler with the milk. Boil until the milk thickens on a cool plate. Add the salt, strain and flavor, and put on the ice or in a cool place to stiffen. Serve with sugar and cream, or with apple or grape jelly, or put half a peach or any candied fruit in the bot-

tom of the cup before filling. ALPARAGUS TIPS.—Cut the green ends of three bunches of asparagus and put them in three pints of boiling water, with two pinches of salt. Boil rapidly for about ten minutes, and when thoroughly done drain them and serve with a little white sauce. For the sauce put in a saucepan, on the fire, an ounce of butter. When melted add to it one tablespoonful of flour, a little salt, white pepper, a little nutmeg and mix it all together, adding a glass of water. Stir until boiling, add an ounce of butter and the juice of a lemon; strain and

## Uncle Sam's Farm.

serve.

There are in America over four million farms, large and small. They cover nearly twenty million acres of improved land, and their total value is something like ten billion dollars. These figures are not, of course, very comprehensive. They simply convey the idea of vastness of area and equal vastness of importance. The estimated value of the yearly products of these farms is between two and three billion dollars.

Algeria, which sixty years ago was nearly all waste land, has now ninc millions of acres under cultivation.

### A Floating Sawmill.

Along the bayous and lagoons of Florida grows some of the finest timber in the South, much of it in places considered entirely inaccessible until J. L. Maul & Son hit upon the plan of con-structing a floating sawmill. This idea they carried into execution, and their mammoth mill, which now lies off the banks of Burton & Harrison's hummock, near Palatka, is, according to the Southern Lumberman, a marvel of mechanical ingenuity. It has a length of eighty and a breadth of forty feet, and is so solidly built that the motion of the machinery has no more effect upon it than if it were built upon the solid land. though it stands five feet high out of the water, its draught is only about a foot and a half, which permits it to be taken into the shallowest lagoons, where timber could not be foated. It is equipped with the latest machinery, planer, header, shingle saws, and a fine forty horse power engine and boiler. On the hurricane deck is the cabin and office for the proprietor, while the cook house, where the men board, is in a corner of the main deck, which is otherwise free for the piling of lumber, the machinery being all below it. This floating mill has so far proved eminently successful exceeding the expectations of the proprietors in this respect, and is prolably the pioneer of numerous craft of the same kind.

A Twenty Years' Experience. 770 Broadway, New York, March 17, 1886. I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLAS-TERS for 20 years, and found them one of the best of family medicines. Briefl summi g up my expience, I say that when placed on the sm :ll of the back ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS fill the body with nervous energy, and thus cure tatigue, brain exhaustion, debitty and kidney difficult es. For women and children I have found them inva'uab'e. They never irritate the skin or cause the slightest. pain, but curs sore throat, or may coughs, colds, pains in side, back or chest, indigestion and bowel C D. FREDERICKS. complaints. If all the land was leveled into the sea the water would flow over the entire globe with an

average depth of one mile. A Horse Who Can Talk!

Everybody has heard of a "horse laugh," but who has ever seen an equine gifted with the power of speech? Such an animal would be pronounced a miracle; but so would the telegraph and the telephone have be n a hundred years ago. Why, even very recently a cure for consumption would have been looked upon as miraculous, but now people are beginning to realize that the dis ase is not incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure it, if taken in time. This world-renowned remedy will not make new lungs, but it will restore diseased ones to a healthy state when all other means have failed. Thousunds can gratefully testify to this. All druggists.

There is a clump of thirty orange trees near A Horse Who Can Talk!

There is a clump of thirty orange trees near Lakeland, Fla., that yields annually over 100,-000 oranges.

"As glares the tiger on his foes,
Hemmed in by hunters, spears and bows,
And, ere he b unds upon the ring,
Selects the object of his spring."
So disease, in myriad forms, fastens its fangs
upon the human race. Ladies who suffer from
distressing ailments peculiar to their sex,
should use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.
It is a positive cure for the most complicated
and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive
flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb,
we ik buck, "female weakness," anieversion,
retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic
congestion, inflammation and ulceration of
the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness
in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

The log cebin in which General Grant was

The log cabin in which General Grant was born is on exhibition in Cincinnati.

Don't disgust everybody by hawking, blowing and spitting, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

William Bickford, of Pine Island, Minn.. is ninety years old and has been a Mason sixty-four years. If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c.per bottle.

has been before the public now about ten years, and in that time has proved itself to be all that it has been

It is purely vegetable, contains nothing harmful, and DOES purify the Leas eas it puts the Kidneys, the only blood purifying organs, in complete health.

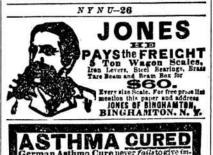
It Cures Permanently. We have tens of thousands of testimonials to this effect from people who were cured years ago and who are well to-day.

It is a Scientific Specific, was not put upon the market until thoroughly tested, and has the endorsement of Prof. S. A. Lattimore, M. A., Ph., LL. D., Official Analyst of foods and medicines, N. Y. State Board of Health, and scores of eminent chemists, physicians and professional experts.

H. H. Warner & Co., do not cure everything from one bottle, they having a specific for each important disease. Fight shy of any preparation which claims nfallibility.

The testimonials printed by H. Warner & Co. are, so ar as they know, positively renuine. For the past five years they have had a standing offer of \$5,000 for proof to the contrary. If you are sick and want to get well,

# WARNER'S SAFE CURE



# Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.

GLD Live at home and make more money working for us than FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. Pure Blood Pigs, English Mastiff, St.
Bernard & Foxhound Pups love, Catalogues
150 engravinus free. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville, Pa. 55 to 8S a day. Samples worth \$1.50, FREE Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly. Mich GOLD is worth \$500 per ib. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth \$1,000, but is sold at 25c, a box by dealers

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION TEXAS LAND 5.000.000 acres best agricul-tural and grazing land for sale. Address, GODLEY & PORTER, Dallas, Tex.

Popularity of a Hash Luncheon. "Hash is becoming the popular midday luncheon dish of business men," said a well-known restaurant keeper to a New York Sun reporter. "One of the reasons for its popularity is the fact that very little time is wasted in chewing it. It seems next to impossible for the average business man to eat slowly. He will waste valuable time talking with acquaintances. He will loiter in his office or in the office of a friend and think nothing of it; but when the luncheon hour arrives he makes a rush for the nearest restaurant and bolts his food the outside of the earth by its diurnal

tion takes place. He rushes to the nearest lunch counter, straddles a stool, and fights with the waiters if not waited on instantly. Hash is what he invariably orders, and it disappears with lightning Hash is what he invariably rapidity. He then returns to the office and yawns and gapes the rest of the afternoon. No wonder dyspepsia holds high carnival in this city. men paid more time and attention to their midday meal, they would avoid many a doctor's bill."

In a minute we are whirled around on with alarming rapidity. A young lawyer motion, a distance of thirteen miles, and lounge in his office, but at the same time go along with the earth when the meal hour arrives a transforma- on its journey around the sun, 1080 miles,

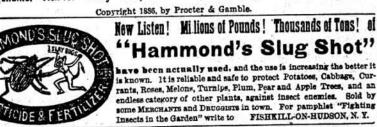


AFTER EXERCISE

When men and maidens seek the sport They find around the tennis court, Or when upon the diamond field Their bats the champion players wield, When walks, or rides, or bending oars, Bring perspiration from the pores, Then people all should bear in mind The best and purest soap to find, For after some such exercise The system most in danger lies, Absorbing then both swift and sure The poisons found in soaps impure, And those who keep for face and hands Or general use as time demands, The Ivory Soap, need have no fear From exercise throughout the year.

## A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.



HEGE'S Improved Circular SAW MILLS

THE
Planers TO ANY. EXCELLED BY NONE.

SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

TIFFIN, OHIO.

Health and Strength

If you feel tired, weak, worn out or run

purifying and vitalising qualities of this succe medicine are soon felt throughout the entire tem, expelling disease and giving quick, to

action to every organ. It tones the storage creates an appetite, and rouses the liver and kidneys. Thousands who have taken it with

benefit, testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla " makes

Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepar by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, M

BED BUGS

shaken in a keg of water, and III with sprinkling pot, spray syringe, of whisk broom. Keep it well stirred up. 18c. 25c. and \$1 Boxes.—Agr. size. See full directions with boxes. Agr. size. See full directions with boxes. GROUND SOURRELS RABBITS, Sparrows, Gophers, Chipmunist cleared out by Rough on Rats. See directions

CERCHANIS, BUTCHERSTRADERS

Addiess C. S. Page, Hyde Park, Vermoni, U. S.

The Shoe & Leather Reporter, N. Y., and Shoe & Leather Review. Chicago, the leading trade papers of the U. S. in the Hide line, have sent their representatives to investigate Mr. Page's business, as after a thorough examination and comparison to Reporter gives him this endorsement.

"We believe that in extent of light-weight raw meterial collected and carried, Mr. Page holds the least of any competitor and that his present stock is the largest held by any house in this country."

And the Review says:

"After a most thorough investigation of Mr. Page business as compared with others in same line, whave become fully satisfied that in his specially, light-weight stock, he is unquestionably the largest dealer in this country, while in superiority of quality he confessedly at the head."

CONJESSEMY AS THE REGIL.

QUERY: If Mr. Page's business is the larges
its line in the United States, is it not the best pe
ble proof of his ability to pay highest prices? I
did not do so, would he naturally get more Si
than any of his competitors in the same line.

MARVELOUS

take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The

BEST IN THE WORLD WILL IN

A PLEASANT

# REMEDIAL HOME.

FULL STAFF OF

# EXPERIENCED PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS

Many CHRONIC DISEASES Successfully Treated without a Personal Consultation.

WE obtain our knowledge of the patient's dis-W ease by the application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of invalids, however distant they may reside. Write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our opis-INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. ion as to its nature and curability.

# OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.



NASAL, THROAT

AND

LUNG DISEASES.

The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs, such as Chronic Catarrh in the Head, Laryngitis, Brouchitis, Asthmagand Consumption, both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.

We publish three separate books on formation, viz: (1) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Catarrh in the Head; price, post-paid, two cents.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and

kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients, who can, therefore, the study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs.

These diseases should be treated only by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition do positive injury in others. Being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large, Illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER
DISEASES.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Hetention of Urine, and kindred affections, may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success. These are fully treated of in our Illustrated Pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. Sent by mail for 10 cts. in stamps.

STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULAS.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passares, urinary fistules, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatise on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience, is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been rulned for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in stamps for a large, Illustrated Treatise containing many testimonials.



Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatend insunity, Nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual success. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

We have a Special Department, devoted exclusively to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of a full Council of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with wood-cuts and colored plates (160 pages).

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HERNIA (Breach), or HUPTURE, no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured by our specialists, without the knife and our specialists, without the knife and our specialists, without upon trusses without dependence upon trusses. Abundant references. Send ten cents for

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and permanently cured. and permanently cured.

We, many years ago, established a Special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of stull Council of the most experienced specialists.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY.

We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing that no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Why any medical man, intent on doing good and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little. We shall, when therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

Guren A Home.

Most of these cases can be treated by us when at a distance as well as if here in person.

A Complete Treatise (136 pages) on these delicate diseases sent scaled, in plain envelope, secure from observation, on receipt of only ten cents, in stamps, for postage. All statements made and secrets confided to us will be held to be sacredly confidential.

All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, Y.M.